Library

WITHERNSEA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH AND SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL REPORT

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

1953

Municipal Buildings,
Queen Street,
Withernsea,
East Yorkshire.

F. R. Cripps, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The general health of the District was satisfactory during 1953. There was a small epidemic of Infantile Paralysis, (Acute Poliomyelitis), 4 cases being notified. All recovered with no serious after effects. There was also a mild epidemic of Whooping Cough, but the notification of Infectious Diseases on the whole remained moderate.

Population.

The total population of Withernsea Urban District is estimated to be 4,928 at mid-year 1953, a decrease of 26 from last year's figures and 95 from the estimated number in 1951.

Birth Rate.

81 live births were registered in 1953, 42 males and 39 females. Last year there were 83 births, 40 males and 43 females.

The Birth Rate is 16.43 per 1,000 population, which is about the same as last year. The figure for the whole Country is 15.5; for London 17.5 and for the great towns 17.0; so it appears that the more densely populated areas, i.e. the towns, have a higher Birth Rate per 1,000 people, and the larger the town the higher the Birth Rate, in other words towns have a younger population that the country areas.

When the Withernsea rate is corrected by the Area Comparability Factor, which takes into account the age groups which predominate in the area, the figure is raised to 18.40, which in theory would have been the figure if the age groups in Withernsea did not contain so many of the older groups, i.e. the large number of retired people.

Of the 81 births, 3 were illegitimate, or about 3.7%. In 1952 the rate was 6% of the total births.

Death Rate.

Including those residents who had died away from home, e.g. in hospital etc., 84 people, 48 males and 36 females, died, giving a Death Rate of 17.04 per 1,000 population.

This is an increase of 2.3 per 1,000 over last year.

When corrected by the Area Comparability Figure this rate is reduced to 13.46 per 1,000.

The rate for the whole Country is 11.4. The rate for London is 12.5, and 11.3 for the small towns.

The older age groups tend to leave the towns, and to retire to selected areas, and here naturally the Death Rates are higher than the average.

Heart and Circulatory Disease, Cerebral Haemorrhage and Cancer in roughly equal numbers continue to be the main causes of death, amounting to over 50% of all deaths.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths as a result of pregnancy, childbirth or abortion during the year. Over the whole country 525 mothers died as a result of complications in pregnancy or one in every 1314 births.

Infant Mortality.

There were four still-births, 3 males and 1 female, all were legitimate. There were no deaths among babies under one year so that the Infant Mortality rate is NIL, an unusual but very welcome state of affairs.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

30 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number notified last year. In addition 2 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

An outbreak of Poliomyelitis began during the middle of August, 2 cases occurring, one being a visiting school child. 2 more cases occurred at the end of September. All the cases were of the paralytic type, and the ages varied from 11 years to 1 year. All were treated in hospital. Of the four cases one recovered completely, two had slight weaknesses of the leg muscles on discharge and one had moderate weakness of the legs and was transferred to an orthopaedic hospital for further treatment.

The cause of Poliomyelitis is a virus, i.e. a very small germ, and it is thought to be spread by sewage.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b30287571

Measles.

The year under review was practically free from Measles only 8 cases being notified, one in June, 6 in July and one on November.

The ages were all under 8 years.

Whooping Cough.

16 cases were notified, aged from 6 months to 7 years, nearly all in October.

Statistics from areas where controlled investigation is being carried out show that immunisation does have an appreciable effect in safe-guarding young infants and children from this distressing and dangerous disease; so it is to be hoped that parents will co-operate and take advantage of this preventive measure.

Diphtheria.

For some years there have been no notifications of this disease, and there are signs that parents are now taking this for granted and forgetting that this freedom is only due to Preventive Immunisation and that without Immunisation, Diphtheria in all its terror, would return. Immunisation against both Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is a simple safe combined procedure which costs nothing, only a little thoughtfulness for the child. The price of freedom is eternal vigilance.

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea. (Summer Diarrhoea).

No children died from this infectious disease which used to be common a generation ago and which is due to infection by germs which live and thrive on the bowels of a person who may or unfortunately may not, feel ill and so come under medical supervision. Due to carelessness or lack of hygenic instruction the person does not wash the hands with soap and water after using the toilet and these may get heavily infected and so infect food which others have to eat. It cannot be too often stressed and repeated that 95% of all outbreaks of food poisoning can be traced to this source. It is easy for some of the infected material to get on the fingers and be transferred to food, especially if the person concerned is employed in the handling of food. This fundamental fact should be taught to children at home, and in school so that the washing of the hands after using the toilet becomes a habit. Infection of food, especially milk, by flies is another cause. Flies are notoriously dirty feeders, living on refuse, rotting food and middens and they have a very nasty habit of vomiting what they have previously eaten just before beginning on something fresh.

Vaccination and Immunisation against Diphtheria - 1953.

(a) Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year 1953.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1.	1 year.	2 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 or over	Totals
Number vaccinated.	40	-	1	2	2	45
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	-	1	27	28

(b) Number of children at 31st December, 1953 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time since 1st January, 1939.

Age at 31.12.53. i.e. Born in year.	Under 1. 1953.	1. 1952.	2 1951.	3 1950.	4 1949.	5 to 9 1944-1948.	10 to 14. 1939-1943.	Total under 15
Number immunised 1949-1953	2	36	50	47	40	216	178	569
1948 or earlier.	-	-	-	-	-	108	148	256
Totals	2	36	50	47	40	324	326	825

(c) Number of children immunised during the year ending 31st December, 1953. (Figures also included in (b) above.)

Under 5.	5 to 14.	Total.	Boosters.
38	5	43	11

Tuberculosis.

Two cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified, one female aged 27 and one male aged 49. Lung Tuberculosis is spread by coughing and spitting and is very infectious. The germs are in the sputum, and can live for years even when dried out. Spitting is distinctly anti-social.

The following table summarises the notifications and deaths.

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

The number of notifications was the same as last year but there was only one death.

It is very heartening to note that the use of the B.C.G. Vaccine is being extended to all school children.

General Provision of Health Services.

National Health Service.

Hospital treatment is provided for in this area chiefly at Hull Infirmary and Westwood Hospital at Beverley where there are full facilities for X-ray and Laboratory examination.

Bacteriological examinations are also carried out at the Research Laboratory, High Street, Hull, chiefly for examinations of bacterial infections of food, water, etc.,

Sanatoria and Clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are part of the Health Service, as also is a Maternity Home at Withernsea.

The County Council provide services for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and infants including the unmarried mother and child; also Domiciliary Midwifery Health Visitors, Home Nursing arrangements for vaccination and immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, Ambulance Service and Home Help Services.

Under the National Assistance Act, 1948. the County Council became responsible for the provision of accommodation of all persons who by reason of age, infirmity or any other circumstance are in need of care and attention other than medical or nursing cases, and further for the provision of a Welfare Service for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb and other persons who are substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity or such other disabilities as may be sanctioned by the Minister of Health.

Persons requiring regular medical or sick nursing are the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No action was taken by your Council under Section 47, but where necessary persons in need of care and attention owing to age etc., would be admitted to one of the Old Peoples residences with the co-operation of the County Council.

Sanitary Circumstances
of the District -

Overleaf.

Age Group	Pulmonary Tuberculosis				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

Water Supply.

The Water Supply is obtained under Contract from the Kingston-upon-Hill Corporation, dating from February, 1916.

The supply is piped under pressure to a tower at Rimswell, 2½ miles West from the town and is then distributed by gravitation. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, although restrictions have been imposed on the use of hosepipes.

Analysis of Water (Copy of Public Health Laboratory's Reports).
Taken from Dunswell on the 6th January, 1954.

Physical Examination.

Colour	Colourless.
Appearance.. . .	Clear - Slight trace of suspended matter.
Taste.	Normal.
Smell.	None.

General Chemical Examination.

Reaction, pH,		7.3
		Parts per Million.
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO_2		6.5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N		None
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N		0.004
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N		None
Nitric Nitrogen, as N		4.77
Hardness (Soap), as $CaCO_3$		281
	Temporary	192
	Permanent	83
Permanganate figure (4 hrs.80°F) as O		0.131
Alkalinity, as $CaCO_3$		220
Total Solids (at 180°C.)		374
Free Chlorine		0.2

Mineral Analysis.

Calcium, as Ca.	108.1
Silica, as SiO_2	8.6
Magnesium, as Mg.	2.6
Sodium, as Na.	21.0
Carbonate, as CO_3	131.9
Chloride, as Cl.	32.0
Sulphate, as SO_4	34.2
Nitrate, as No_3	22.4
Iron, as Fe.	None

Bacteriological Data of Water.
Taken from Dunswell on the 2nd February, 1954.

No. of Colonies growing on Nutrient Agar
at 21°C. per 1 ml. of the water (3 days). 1
No. of Colonies growing on Nutrient Agar
at 37°C. per 1 ml. of the water (2 days) 2
Presumptive B.Coli Test (2 days)
Probable No. Bac.Coli in 100 mls. of the water. . 0

Consumption of water

The total comsumption of water during the year was 58,767,000 gallons, A DECREASE of 1,827,000 gallons, (Approx: 3%), as compared with the consumption of 60,594,000 gallons during the year 1952.

Consumption by Meters	7,063,000	gallons
Other non-domestic consumption . . .	489,300	:
Domestic consumption.	51,214,700	:
TOTAL.	58,767,000	:
Gross Daily Consumption	158,257	:
Domestic Daily Consumption.	140,314	:

Domestic Consumption, per head, per day
based on a population of 4,928 . 28.47 gallons.

Water Supply.

The Water Supply is obtained under Concession from the Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation, dating from February, 1915.

The supply is piped under pressure to a tower at Kinswell, 23 miles West from the town and it has been interrupted by pumping. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, although restrictions have been imposed on the use of hosepipes.

Analysis of Water (Copy of Public Health Laboratory's Report).

Taken from pumpwell on the 6th January, 1934.

Physical Examination.

Colour	Colourless.
Appearance. . . .	Clear - slight trace of suspended matter.
Taste.	Normal.
Smell.	None.

General Chemical Examination.

Reaction, pH.	7.3
	Parts per Million.
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO_2	6.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N	None
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	0.0
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	None
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	1.77
Hardness (Total), as $CaCO_3$	281
Temporary	192
Permanent	89
Normal Nitrate Figure (A Hrs.60°F) as O	0.135
Alkalinity, as $CaCO_3$	220
Total Solids (at 180°C.)	374
Free Chlorine	0.2

Mineral Constituents.

Calcium, as CaO	102.1
Silica, as SiO_2	6.6
Magnesium, as MgO	2.6
Sodium, as Na	24.0
Carbonate, as CO_3	171.2
Chloride, as Cl	32.0
Sulphate, as SO_3	34.2
Nitrate, as NO_3	22.4
Iron, as Fe	None

Bacteriological Use of Water.

Taken from Samples on Monday, 1934.

No. of Bacteria growing on Nutrient Agar at 37°C. per 1 c.c. of the water (5 days) 1

No. of Bacteria growing on Nutrient Agar at 20°C. per 1 c.c. of the water (5 days) 2

Presumptive B.Coli Test (5 tubes)

Positive in 10, Doubtful in 10 cc. of the water. . 0

Date of Analysis.

Also on a sample taken from water during the year ended 31st December, 1933, the Presumptive B.Coli Test (Approved Method) was negative with the exception of 1,000,000 gallons during the year 1933.

Average Daily Consumption	1,065,000 gallons
Other Non-Domestic Consumption . . .	189,344 "
Domestic Consumption.	876,656 "
TOTAL	38,797,000 "
Gross Daily Consumption	106,277 "
Internal Daily Consumption	290,974 "

Domestic Consumption, per head, per day based on a population of 4,928 . . . . . 178.17 gallons.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The area is drained on the combined sustem and the sewage is discharged into the sea without treatment. This is not a satisfactory means of disposal, especially as the system is overladen, owing to the erection of new houses, and a scheme has been prepared for the extension of the sewerage system witha new sea outfall discharging at a point about 1½ miles south of Withernsea.

Collection and Disposal of House Refuse and Night Soil.

No variation of the system has been found necessary.

Night Soil from approximately 263 privies at the various camps in the area is collected weekly by the covered vehicle and disposed of to farms outside the District.

House and Trade Refuse. 1221 Loads, (1,831 tons), of House Refuse and 146 loads, (146 tons), of Trade Refuse were collected, and dealt with at the Incinerator Station, which is now working to capacity.

The following materials were salvaged and sold, during the year under review:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs		£.	s.	d.
Bones.		19	3	-	.....	6	11	8
Baled Tins . .	31	3	1	-	.....	140	5	9
Aluminium. . .		4	-	14	.....	10	6	3
Mixed Rags . .	1	11	2	13	.....	33	10	3
Carpets. . . .		4	1	19	.....	1	15	4
Bagging. . . .		3	3	24	.....	2	5	7
Stockings. . .		1	3	17	.....	10	13	4
Clinker. . . .	99 cu. yds.				.....	9	18	0
Ashes.	124 cu. yds.				.....	9	6	0
			TOTAL			£.224	: 12s.	2d.

Conversion of Privies and Pail Closets.

Four pail closets were converted to the water carriage system. Four pail closets were replaced with chemical closets in the case of low lying properties which could not be connected to the public sewers.

All permanent domestic premises of which the drains are capable of being connected to the public sewers are now on the water carriage system.

Rodent Control.

Inspections have been made of a number of dwelling houses, business premises and farms and action taken to clear them of rats and mice.

Regular tests have been undertaken to ascertain to degree of infestation of the sewers. This was found to be small and where necessary disinfestation carried out.

Verminous Premises.

No justifiable complaints of infestation were received.

Factories.

The following factories are on the Register:-

Joiner.	4
Letter Press and Printing	1
Sweets and Ice Cream Manufacture.	1
Charging Accumulators	1
Coal Gas Manufacture.	1
Garage and Motor Repairs.	4
Light General Engineering	1
Bakeries.	4
Scrap Metal Baling.	1
Plumber and Electrican.	4
Total	22

Minor defects regarding Sanitary Conveniences were found and the necessary alterations have been carried out to remedy these defects.

The sanitary condition of the lavatories was found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The 'Abstract of the Factories and Workshops Act' found duly posted.

Housing.

Number of houses erected in 1953:-
By the Council. . . . . 24 Old Peoples Dwellings.
By Private Enterprise . . . . . 6 Traditional Dwellings.

Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts). 46
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.. 112

(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (includ d under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932.. 14
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 36

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. . . . . Nil

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation.. 14

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.. 14

Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceeding under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act,1936.
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs. . . . . Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices
(a) By Owners.. . . . . Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.. . . . . Nil

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.. . . . . Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices
(a) By Owners.. . . . . Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners . . . . . Nil

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 & 13 of the Housing Act,1936.
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. . . . . Nil
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. . . . . Nil

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act,1936.
(1) Number of separate tenemants or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.. . . . . Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. . . . . Nil

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a)(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year. . . . . Nil
(2) Number of families dwelling therein.. . . . . Nil
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein.. . . . . Nil
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year. . Nil
(c)(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. . . . Nil
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases.. . . . . Nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.. . . . . Nil

Ministry of Health Requisitioned Houses.

Maintenance repairs to 23 Ministry of Health Requisitioned Houses (ex Military) have been carried out during the year.

These requisitioned houses are now being de-requisitioned as and when practicable.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The supervision of retail milk distribution was maintained and the sampling of milk of bacteriological and biological examination continued.

There are 27 Purveyors of Milk on the Register.

Six Supplementary Licences, under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, have been issued:-

2 in respect of the Special Designation 'Pasteurised',
3 in respect of the Special Designation 'Sterilised', and
1 in respect of the Special Designation 'Tuberculin Tested'

Routine supervision of the preparation of retail food products, chiefly butchers premises, fish shops, grocery and confectionery shops, was carried out.

The following foods, found on inspection to be unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

30 lbs.		Frozen Lamb
36 lbs.		Beef.
	12 oz.	Condensed Milk.
4 lbs.		Tinned Peas.
35 lbs.	9 oz.	Ham.
5 lbs.	12 oz.	Corned Beef Loaf.
4 lbs.		Brisket of beef.

SUMMARY.

	1953.			1952.	1951.
	Males	Females	Total		
Births.					
Legitimate.	40	38	78	78	64
Illegitimate.	2	1	3	5	9
Totals.			81	83	73
Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population			16.43	16.4	14.5
Still-Births.					
Legitimate.	3	1	4	Nil	2
Illegitimate.	-	-	-	-	-
Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population			0.8	Nil	0.4
Deaths.	48	36	84	73	79
Death Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population			17.04	14.73	15.9
Infant Mortality					
Legitimate.	-	-	Nil	5	2
Illegitimate.	-	-	Nil	-	-
Infant Mortality Rate					
Per 1,000 Live Births.			Nil	60	27.4
Per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.			Nil	64	30
Per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.			Nil	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Measles.			Nil	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough.			Nil	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea Enteritis			Nil	Nil	1
Maternal Mortality.					
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.			Nil	Nil	Nil

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of Death:-

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, Other forms.	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease.	-	-	-
Other Infectious Disease.	1	-	1
Cancer, Stomach.	2	2	4
Cancer, Lungs.	2	-	2
Cancer, Breast.	-	1	1
Cancer, Uterus.	-	1	1
Cancer, Others.	3	4	7
Disease of Blood.	-	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage.	5	8	13
Heart Disease.	5	7	12
Circulatory Diseases.	6	-	6
Pneumonia.	5	1	6
Bronchitis.	5	2	7
Disease of Kidney.	-	1	1
Disease of Prostate.	2	-	2
Other Diseases.	7	6	13
Motor Accidents.	1	-	1
Other Accidents, etc.,	3	1	4
Totals.	48	36	82

	1923.			1922.	1921.
	Males	Females	Total		
Births.					
Legitimate.	40	38	78	78	69
Illegitimate.	2	1	3	5	3
Totals.			81	83	72
Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.			16.45	16.4	14.5
Still-Births.					
Legitimate.	3	1	4	Nil	2
Illegitimate.	-	-	-	-	-
Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.			0.8	Nil	0.4
Deaths.	48	36	84	73	79
Death Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.			17.04	14.73	15.9
Infant Mortality.					
Legitimate.	-	-	Nil	5	2
Illegitimate.	-	-	Nil	-	-
Infant Mortality Rate.					
For 1,000 Live Births.			Nil	60	27.4
For 1,000 Legitimate Live Births.			Nil	64	30
For 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.			Nil	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Measles.			Nil	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough.			Nil	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea Summer Diarrhoea.			Nil	Nil	1
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis.			Nil	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Septicaemia, Abortion.			Nil	Nil	Nil

The following table shows the figures for the various causes of Death:-

Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, Other Forms.	-	-	-
Syphilis.	-	-	-
Other Infectious Diseases.	-	-	-
Cancer, Stomach.	2	2	4
Cancer, Lung.	-	-	-
Cancer, Breast.	-	1	1
Cancer, Uterus.	-	1	1
Cancer, Other.	1	1	2
Diabetes.	-	-	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage.	1	-	1
Heart Disease.	4	3	7
Arteriosclerosis.	1	1	2
Bronchitis.	1	1	2
Pneumonia.	1	1	2
Influenza.	1	1	2
Pleurisy.	-	-	-
Diarrhoea, Infantile.	-	-	-
Nephritis.	1	1	2
Prostatic Hypertrophy.	1	-	1
Other Diseases.	2	1	3
Motor Accidents.	1	-	1
Other Accidents, etc.	1	-	1
Totals.	18	15	33

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

	1953.	1952.
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.	2	2
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary.	-	-
Measles.	8	82
Whooping Cough.	16	-
Scarlet Fever.	1	2
Pneumonia.	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis.	4	-

General Statistics.

Average height above Sea Level.	15 feet.
Area of Urban District.	882 acres.
Population, Mid-1953. - Estimated.	4928
Decrease.	26
Houses, Number occupied, end of 1953.	1725
Rateable Value - 31st December, 1953.	£.29625
Product of Penny Rate.	£. 116

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

Francis R. Cripps,

Medical Officer of Health.